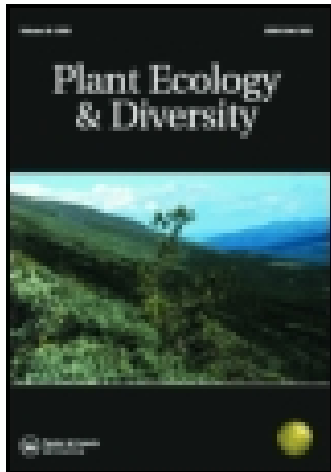


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flowers at the base; glumes narrow, semi-truncate, or obtusely rounded at the apex; perigynia short, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, nearly without veins, but variable (nut withered and immature).

Habit of slender forms of *paludosa*, but characters near *aquatilis* v. *Watsoni*, but the young spike richly coloured with purplish-brown.

My herbarium contains specimens from the countries followed by the usual sign!

Report on the Excursion of the Scottish Alpine Botanical Club to Teesdale and Kirkby Lonsdale in 1884. By WILLIAM CRAIG, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S. Ed.

(Read February 12, 1885.)

The annual excursion of the Scottish Alpine Botanical Club last autumn was to Upper Teesdale in England, a district interesting alike to the botanist and geologist. The members of the club took up their quarters, and were comfortably entertained, at the Cross Keys Hotel, Middleton-in-Teesdale.

The members of the Club present were Professor Dickson, Mr W. B. Boyd, Rev. George Alison, Dr A. P. Aitken, Dr H. M. Church, and Dr W. Craig.

At the business meeting of the Club the following office-bearers were elected:—President, Professor A. Dickson; Vice-President, Mr W. B. Boyd; Chaplain, Rev. George Alison; Minstrel, Dr A. P. Aitken; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr W. Craig.

The newly elected President referred to the great loss which the Club had sustained since its last meeting by the death of our venerable President, Emeritus-Professor John Hutton Balfour.

The Club agreed to erect a monument to the memory of our late member John Sadler. This has since been placed over his grave in Warriston Cemetery, and bears the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of John Sadler, Curator, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. Born 3rd February 1837, died 9th December 1882.

“Erected, in affectionate remembrance, by his friends in the Scottish Alpine Botanical Club, 1884.”

The members of the Club felt that this small tribute of respect was due to the memory of him who was one of the principal founders of the Club, and who contributed so much to its prestige and happiness.

The Club also elected three new members, namely, Rev. David Paul, M.A., Roxburgh; Arthur H. Evans, M.A., Cambridge; and Robert Lindsay, Curator Royal Botanic Garden, —all of whom were present at our Teesdale excursion. Our three new members are distinguished and enthusiastic botanists, and will prove a source of strength to the Club.

The River Tees, for a great part of its course, forms the southern boundary of the county of Durham, and for a still greater portion forms the northern boundary of Yorkshire. Middleton is situated on the Durham side of the river, about six miles above Barnard Castle, a place of great historic interest, and famous as the birthplace of John Baliol, king of Scotland.

Middleton-in-Teesdale is about 700 feet above the level of the sea.

The Club arrived at Middleton on the afternoon of Monday 28th July, and having two hours to spend before dinner, we drove in our waggonette to Winch Bridge, about 2 or 3 miles above Middleton. This is a curious old suspension bridge over the Tees. The banks of the river are here rocky and precipitous. The best plants grow on the Yorkshire side of the river. On the rocks immediately below the bridge we gathered several rare plants, including *Arabis hirsuta*, *Hypericum hirsutum*, *Rubus saxatilis*, *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Galium boreale*, *Scabiosa Columbaria*, *Serratula tinctoria*, *Carduus heterophyllus*, *Hieracium crocatum* and *boreale*, *Campanula latifolia*, *Bartsia alpina*, *Primula farinosa*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Tofieldia palustris*, *Carex pallescens*. Of grasses we gathered *Avena pratensis* (very fine), *Sesleria cærulea*, *Melica nutans* and *uniflora*. Some of these plants were collected for the first time by several members of the Club. The specimens of *Gymnadenia conopsea* were exceedingly fine; one specimen measured 2 feet in length, with a compact spike 7 inches long.

The specimens of *Campanula latifolia* were also very

fine, and most luxuriant. All the road sides and ditches near Middleton were quite overgrown with this handsome plant, and several were gathered pure white.

Another plant was very abundant in this district of Teesdale, viz., *Primula farinosa*. It is one of the commonest plants of the district. It may be mentioned also that *Poterium officinale* was very common in most of the fields in this part of Teesdale.

In the woods around Middleton was gathered *Stachys Betonica*.

The members of the Club who had not previously visited this interesting district were particularly struck with seeing so many *Alpine* plants growing so low down, as at Winch Bridge, only 856 feet above the sea-level, plants that are only met with in Scotland high upon the mountains, such as *Bartsia alpina*, which in Teesdale grows abundantly in all the meadows, whereas in Scotland it is only found sparingly on alpine ledges; so too with *Tofieldia palustris* and some others.

The next day, Tuesday 29th July, our excursion was to Widdybank Fell and Falcon Clints. After breakfast we drove in a waggonette about 8 miles, passing on our way the High Force, a beautiful waterfall, where the River Tees makes a leap of 69 feet. We did not pause to examine the rocks and woods around this waterfall, understanding that the grounds were strictly private. We took our carriage as far as Langdon Beck, a small stream which after its union with Harwood Beck runs into the Tees. Shortly after leaving our waggonette we came on a bank literally covered with *Peucedanum Ostruthium*, commonly called Masterwort—an umbelliferous plant formerly much cultivated for its medicinal properties. It was, however, near a farm-house, and had evidently been introduced, although quite naturalised. This plant is not indigenous to Britain; it is a native of mountain pastures in Central Europe.

Our course next lay along the Langdon Beck, and after crossing the Harwood Beck we entered on the marshy ground at the north-east of Widdybank Fell. Here and on our way to the summit we gathered the following plants:—*Scabiosa Columbaria*, *Bartsia alpina*, *Primula farinosa*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Listera ovata* and *cordata*, *Tofieldia*

palustris, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Habenaria viridis*, *Isolepis setacea*, *Eleocharis pauciflora*, *Blysmus compressus*, *Kobresia caricina*, *Carex limosa*, *pallescens*, and *capillaris*.

Widdybank Fell is only 1716 feet in height, and of it has been said, "there is probably no piece of ground in Britain that produces so many rare plants within a limited space as Widdybank Fell."

We were fortunate enough to gather most of the rare plants known to grow in this locality, although we missed a few which grow very sparingly, and were not in flower during our visit, such as *Arenaria uliginosa*. In fact, we were too late for most of the rare plants of Upper Teesdale. After ascending to the top of the hill, we descended by a small stream which leads into the "Weel," a peculiar tarn-like expansion of the Tees, fully five miles in length, where the river is deep and sluggish. In the Weel we gathered *Sparganium natans*. At the foot of the Weel the Tees forms a series of beautiful waterfalls, the highest of which is called the Caldron Snout. Here a suspension bridge crosses the river, from which a fine view of the waterfalls is obtained.

On the Durham side of the river, for two miles below the Caldron Snout, the rocks are high, precipitous, and somewhat difficult to explore. These rocks are called Falcon Clints. *Woodsia ilvensis* is said to have been found on these rocks, but is believed now to be extinct; certain it is we saw no trace of it. We found several good plants on these rocks, such as *Draba incana*, *Thalictrum alpinum*, *Arenaria verna*, *Saxifraga aizoides* and *hypnoides*, *Sedum Rhodiola* and *villosum*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Lonicera Periclymenum*, *Galium sylvestre* and *boreale*, *Carduus heterophyllus*, *Hieracium boreale*, *Juniperus communis*. Of ferns we found *Cryptogramme crispa*, *Asplenium Rutamuraria*, *Trichomanes*, *viride* and *Adiantumnigrum*, *Polypodium Phegopteris* and *Dryopteris*, and a fine plant of *Nephrodium Filix-mas* var. *pumila*. On the way down we found a few plants of *Gentiana verna* in fruit.

On Wednesday, 30th July, our excursion was to Cronkley Fell, a mountain on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, and to the south of Widdybank Fell. It is 1739 feet high. The rocks on the summit are composed of that

peculiar formation known as "sugar-loaf" limestone, which seems to be favourable for some rare plants. The day was fine, and we had a most enjoyable excursion. We drove up the same way as to Widdybank, and crossed the Tees by a bridge, and so got easily on the hill. Before crossing the Tees we gathered fine plants of *Gentiana verna** and *Primula farinosa*, both of which grew in considerable abundance, on a bank on the Durham side of Tees. On the Yorkshire side of the river we saw immense tracts of *Potentilla fruticosa*. It covered several acres.

On the summit of the mountain on the ("sugar-loaf") limestone, were collected the following plants, which appear to be only found on this formation:—*Helianthemum canum*, *Viola canina* var. *arenaria*, *Hippocrepis comosa*, and *Dryas octopetala*.

In addition were gathered in this excursion:—*Draba incana*, *Arenaria verna*, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, *Saxifraga aizoides* and *hypnoides*, *Peplis Portula*, *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*, *Oxycoccus palustris*, *Gentiana Amarella*, *Littorella lacustris*, *Listera ovata*, *Juncus triglumis*, *Kobresia caricina*, *Carex capillaris*, *Cryptogramme crispa*, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, *viride* and *Ruta-muraria*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Aspidium aculeatum* var. *lobatum*, *Polypodium Dryopteris*, *Nephrodium Filix-mas* var. *abbreviatum* or *pumilum*, *Lycopodium clavatum*, *alpinum*, and *Selago*, and *Selaginella selaginoides*.

On Thursday, 31st July, our excursion was to Mickel Fell, one of the highest mountains in Yorkshire. It lies to the south-west of Cronkley Fell, and is 2591 feet in height. It is composed chiefly of limestone, but near the top there are numerous deep round holes very much like the mouths of old coal pits. To get to this mountain, we crossed the Tees at Middleton, and entered the valley of the Lune, and drove as far as Lune Head Lead Mines. These mines are not being worked at present.

On our way up the Lune valley, we passed on our right hand a hill with a very fine Druidical circle of stones on its top, but, strange to say, not marked on the Ordnance Survey map.

After leaving our carriage we had a long dreary walk

* One of the plants of *Gentiana verna*, gathered by Professor Dickson, proved to be a pure white variety.

through "moors and mosses mony o'," and having not a few burns to cross, in which some of our party came to grief. The day was showery and misty. We, however, reached the summit, but as the mist never cleared we had no view. Had the day been fine, we would have had a most extensive view from the top of Mickel Fell.

The hill was by no means productive, but several good plants were gathered. *Gentiana verna* was found in various places, but the plants were small, although in several places very abundant. One of the best plants found was *Myosotis alpestris*. It was first picked by Mr Boyd, and afterwards by the other members of the party. None of the specimens, however, were in flower; but there can be no doubt it is the true plant. It is recorded from Mickel Fell, in Floras. On our way up the mountain, we gathered in considerable abundance *Saxifraga hypnoides*, of a very caespitose habit, forming pretty dense cushions. Amongst the other plants collected may be mentioned, *Saxifraga stellaris*, *Draba incana*, *Montia fontana*, a white variety of *Myosotis palustris*, *Epilobium alsinifolium*, *Littorella lacustris*, *Listera cordata*; and of ferns, *Cryptogramme crispa*, *Asplenium viride*, *Trichomanes*, *Adiantum-nigrum*, *Polypodium Phegopteris*, *Dryopteris*, and *Botrychium Lunaria*. We also gathered *Lycopodium clavatum*, *alpinum* and *Selago*; also *Selaginella selaginoides*.

On Friday, 1st August, several of the party returned home; whilst six of our number left Middleton about six o'clock in the morning for Kirkby Lonsdale, *via* Tebay Junction.

At Tebay we had an hour to wait for the train, and spent the time botanising the side of the river, and found some good plants, including *Hypericum dubium* and *humifusum*, *Genista tinctoria*, *Hieracium crocatum* and *boreale*, *Stachys Betonica*, *Calamintha clinopodium*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, and *Carex pallescens*.

We arrived early in the forenoon at Kirkby Lonsdale, a fine old English town, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Lune. Here we were comfortably quartered at the Royal Hotel. After luncheon we drove in a waggonette to Farlton Knot, and walked back along the ridge to Hatton Roof Crag, where we met our conveyance. The day was fine, and we had a most successful excursion. Shortly after begin-

ning our walk, we found *Malva moschata*, and on our way up the hill gathered abundance of *Polypodium Robertianum*.

Farlton Knot is a hill of a very peculiar formation of limestone, the stone lying in wavy beds, and forming very deep fissures, in which many good plants were found. Near the top was abundance of *Nephrodium rigidum*; its rigid form and characteristic green colour making it a conspicuous object even in the distance. We found also quantities of *Scolopendrium vulgare* growing in the deep fissures of the limestone rocks, some of the specimens being very fine, also *Asperula cynanchica* and *Carlina vulgaris*.

As we passed along the rocks we found the following rare plants:—*Arenaria verna*, *Geranium Robertianum* (white), *G. lucidum*, *Sedum anglicum*, *Sanicula europea*, *Epipactis latifolia* var. *viridans* and var. *rubiginosa*, *Listera cordata*, *Paris quadrifolia*, *Convallaria majalis*, *Polygonatum officinale*, *Arum maculatum*, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, *Trichomanes*, and *viride*, *Aspidium aculeatum*, *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, and *Polypodium Dryopteris*.

We also collected in this excursion *Tamus communis*, *Plantago media*, and *Campanula latifolia*.

We reached our hotel in good time for dinner, all highly delighted with the success of our excursion, but regretting much that we had such a short time to explore this very rich botanical region.

On Saturday, 2nd August, three of the members returned to Edinburgh; but Mr Boyd, Mr Paul, and Mr Evans proceeded to the Lake District, to explore the botany of that most delightful region.

Mr Evans kindly furnished me with a list of the principal plants collected.

On some New Cases of Epiphytism among Algæ. By
JOHN RATTRAY, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., Scottish
Marine Station, Granton, Edinburgh.

(Read March 12, 1885.)

Although the instances of so-called *parasitism* among algæ are probably for the most part nothing more than simpler cases of *epiphytic* association between different